

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart PPPP	Explanation
§ 63.10(e)(1)-(2) .....	Additional CMS Reports .....	No .....	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(e)(3) .....	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports.	No .....	Section 63.4520(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§ 63.10(e)(4) .....	COMS Data Reports .....	No .....	Subpart PPPP does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS.
§ 63.10(f) .....	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver .....	Yes.	
§ 63.11 .....	Control Device Requirements/Flares ...	No .....	Subpart PPPP does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§ 63.12 .....	State Authority and Delegations .....	Yes.	
§ 63.13 .....	Addresses .....	Yes.	
§ 63.14 .....	Incorporation by Reference .....	Yes.	
§ 63.15 .....	Availability of Information/Confidentiality.	Yes.	

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene .....	108-88-3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s) .....	1330-20-7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane .....	110-54-3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane .....	110-54-3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene .....	100-41-4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140 .....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100 .....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150 .....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha .....	64742-95-6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent .....	64742-94-5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits .....	8032-32-4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P) .....	8032-32-4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits .....	64742-89-6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit .....	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits .....	64742-88-7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha .....	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate .....	64742-47-8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent .....	8052-41-3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha .....	64742-95-6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol <sup>®</sup> solvent .....	8052-49-3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha .....	64742-89-8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture .....	68477-31-6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR PETROLEUM SOLVENT GROUPS<sup>A</sup>

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data.

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic <sup>b</sup> .....	0.03	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aromatic <sup>c</sup> .....	0.06	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

<sup>a</sup>Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

<sup>b</sup>Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

<sup>c</sup>Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

## APPENDIX A TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—DETERMINATION OF WEIGHT VOLATILE MATTER CONTENT AND WEIGHT SOLIDS CONTENT OF REACTIVE ADHESIVES

### 1.0 APPLICABILITY AND PRINCIPLE

1.1 *Applicability:* This method applies to the determination of weight volatile matter content and weight solids content for most one-part or multiple-part reactive adhesives. Reactive adhesives are composed, in large part, of monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not volatilize. The monomers become integral parts of the cured adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 weight percent of the system, excluding water and non-volatile solids such as fillers, react during the process. This method is not appropriate for cyanoacrylates. For cyanoacrylates, South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method 316B should be used. This method is not appropriate for one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives or for silicone adhesives. For one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives and for silicone adhesives, EPA Method 24 should be used.

1.2 *Principle:* One-part and multiple-part reactive adhesives undergo a reactive conversion from liquid to solid during the application and assembly process. Reactive adhesives are applied to a single surface, but then are usually quickly covered with another mating surface to achieve a bonded assembly. The monomers employed in such systems typically react and are converted to non-volatile solids. If left uncovered, as in a Method 24 (ASTM D2369) test, the reaction is inhibited by the presence of oxygen and volatile loss of the reactive components competes more heavily with the cure reaction. If this were to happen under normal use conditions, the adhesives would not provide adequate performance. This method minimizes this undesirable deterioration of the adhesive performance.

### 2.0 MATERIALS AND APPARATUS

2.1 Aluminum foil, aluminum sheet, non-leaching plastic film or non-leaching plastic sheet, approximately 3 inches by 3 inches.

Precondition the foil, film, or sheet for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the foil, film, or sheet.

2.2 Flat, rigid support panels slightly larger than the foil, film, or sheet. Polypropylene with a minimum thickness of ¼ inch is recommended for the support panels. Precondition the support panels for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the support panels.

2.3 Aluminum spacers, ¼ inch thick. Precondition the spacers for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the spacers.

2.4 Forced draft oven, type IIA or IIB as specified in ASTM E145-94 (Reapproved 2001), "Standard Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

2.5 Electronic balance capable of weighing to ±0.0001 grams (0.1 mg).

2.6 Flat bottom weight (approximately 3 lbs) or clamps.

### Material and Apparatus Notes

1—The foil, film, or sheet should be thick or rigid enough so that it can be easily handled in the test procedure.

### 3.0 PROCEDURE

3.1 Two procedures are provided. In Procedure A the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the foil, film, or sheet before and after the specimen is dispensed onto the foil, film, or sheet. In Procedure B the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the adhesive cartridge (kit) before and after the specimen is dispensed.

3.2 At least four test specimens should be run for each test material. Run the test at room temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23 degrees Celsius).

### Procedure A

1. Zero electronic balance.
2. Place 2 pieces of aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) on scale.